

records covering the organization and reorganization from those dates to the present.

I have done a great deal of work on the history of our association and if you have space to spare some time, I would like to submit something for your approval and publication.

Dr. Henry Gibbons was president in 1860 and Dr. Thomas H. Pinkerton in 1869, both later serving as presidents of the California Medical Association.

426 Seventeenth Street.

Cordially yours,

FRANK R. MAKINSON, M. D.

Concerning mussel quarantine.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
SACRAMENTO

Subject: Mussel quarantine order.

To Health Officers:

A quarantine of all mussels from the ocean shore of California from the southern boundary of Ventura County north to the California-Oregon boundary, with the exception of the Bay of San Francisco, is hereby established. All health officers and food inspectors are hereby instructed, until further notice, to enforce the provisions of this quarantine and to prohibit the taking, sale, or offering for sale, mussels gathered in the district specified.

Said action is taken for the preservation of the public health.

W. M. DICKIE, M. D.

Director of Public Health.

Effective May 19, 1936.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT'S OPINION ON THE GIVING OF ANESTHETICS BY NURSES*

L. A. No. 15162. In Bank. May 18, 1936

William V. Chalmers-Francis, William Dewey Wightman, George P. Waller, Jr., and Anesthesia Section of the Los Angeles County Medical Association (a Corporation), Plaintiffs; William V. Chalmers-Francis and George P. Waller, Jr., Plaintiffs and Appellants, vs. Dagmar A. Nelson and St. Vincent's Hospital (a Corporation), Defendants and Respondents.

Los Angeles County—Allen B. Campbell, Judge.

For Appellants—Le Roy Anderson, Frank L. Kostlan, Hartley F. Peart; Howard Hassard, of Counsel.

For Respondents—Mott, Vallee & Grant; John G. Mott, Paul Vallee.

Amicus Curiae for National Association of Nurse Anesthetists—Kenneth H. Gould.

Two practicing physicians and surgeons, on behalf of themselves and all other doctors, brought this injunction proceeding to restrain the defendant Nelson, a licensed and registered nurse employed by the defendant hospital, from administering general anesthetics in connection with operations. Such practice by the defendant is asserted to constitute the illegal practice of medicine, in violation of the Medical Practice Act. Judgment went for the defendants, and plaintiffs have appealed.

Appellants' arguments are directed to the proposition that defendants are illegally practicing medicine. Respondents contend that the Medical Practice Act is a penal statute, the violation of which will not be enjoined in the absence of a nuisance resulting therefrom. They cite and largely rely upon the recent case of *People vs. Steele*, 4 Cal. App. (2d) 206, 40 Pac. (2d) 959, 41 Pac. (2d) 946 (hearing denied in this court), in which it was held that a mere violation of the Medical Practice Act does not constitute a nuisance warranting the issuance of an injunction in the absence of some showing that such asserted illegal practice of medicine is so conducted and carried on as to be injurious to public health, and therefore a nuisance. They overlook, however, the opinion of the District Court filed in denying a rehearing in the case, wherein that court, in distinguishing certain cases cited

on petition for rehearing, declared that "In those cases, holders of licenses to practice a profession were allowed to enjoin unlicensed defendants from practicing the same profession in competition with them. The cases are not in point on the question of the right of the state to enjoin such unlicensed practice." Appellants claim this language would seem to warrant the present type of action. Whether this be so or not is immaterial in this case. The judgment must be affirmed on the merits of the question at issue.

The findings, which are amply supported by the testimony in this case, show conclusively that everything which was done by the nurse, Dagmar A. Nelson, in the present instance, and by nurses generally, in the administration of anesthetics, was and is done under the immediate direction and supervision of the operating surgeon and his assistants. Such method seems to be the uniform practice in operating rooms. There was much testimony as to the recognized practice of permitting nurses to administer anesthetics and hypodermics. One of the plaintiffs' witnesses testified to what seems to be the established and uniformly accepted practice and procedure followed by surgeons and nurses, and that is that it is not diagnosing nor prescribing by the nurses within the meaning of the Medical Practice Act. We are led further to accept this practice and procedure as established when we consider the evidence of the many surgeons who supported the contention of the defendant nurse, and whose qualifications to testify concerning the practice of medicine in this community and elsewhere were established beyond dispute. That such practice is in accord with the generally accepted rule is borne out by the decided cases. (*Frank vs. South*, 175 Ky. 416, 194 S. W. 375; *Underwood vs. Scott*, 43 Kan. 714, 23 Pac. 942.) While these two cases construe provisions of statute law specifically relating to the practices and duties of registered nurses, they are in agreement with the definitely established rule relating to the subject. (*Frank vs. South*, supra; *In re Carpenter's Estate*, 196 Mich. 561, 162 N. W. 963.)

Aside from the proposition that nurses in the surgery during the preparation for and progress of an operation are not diagnosing or prescribing within the meaning of the Medical Practice Act, it is the legally established rule that they are but carrying out the orders of the physicians to whose authority they are subject. The surgeon has the power, and therefore the duty, to direct the nurse and her actions during the operation. (*Armstrong vs. Wallace*, 8 Cal. App. [2d] 429, 439, 47 Pac. [2d] 740; *Schloendorff vs. Society of New York Hospital*, 211 N. Y. 125, 105 N. E. 92.)

The judgment is affirmed.

WASTE, C. J.

We concur:

CONREY, J.

CURTIS, J.

LANGDON, J.

THOMPSON, J.

SAN DIEGO PRESS COMMENTS ON THE C. M. A. 1936 ANNUAL SESSION*

(From the *San Diego Evening Tribune*, May 25, 1936)

URGES WAR ON MEDICAL CONTROL BY STATE

Organized medicine was warned by Dr. Robert A. Peers of Colfax, California, to "wake up and be on its toes to protect the future of the profession against isms that threaten to undermine the splendid service built up by physicians and surgeons of the country." Peers' address, opening the formal sessions of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the California Medical Association today at Hotel Del Coronado, was heard by more than two thousand members of state medical societies.

"We are now confronted with a menacing situation—an attempt to regiment this great profession by having the government take control of the practice of medicine," said Peers. "Thinking men in and out of our profession believe this to be a grave mistake. We are just beginning to take the offensive, with an ever-growing public opinion supporting us.

"It is not enough for us to be just good physicians, good citizens, or merely observe our civic obligations in matters of public health. We must maintain eternal vigilance to

* Official minutes of the House of Delegates and Council meetings of the Coronado annual session will appear in the July issue.

* See also editorial comment on page 461.

guard the integrity of the profession against the deluded ideas of those who wish to rob it of one of its greatest assets—the individual initiative under private practice, which has made the medical profession of the United States outstanding in the world's annals. . . .

Methods for conducting modern medicine's battle against cancer were discussed yesterday in group meetings under auspices of the Cancer Commission. Study of hundreds of cases, coöperation of the state's specialists in every branch of medicine and research failed to develop any new methods of treatment in the last year, the Commission was told.

Summarizing work of the group, Dr. Charles A. Dukes, chairman, San Francisco, said that dissemination of information to the public so that early signs of cancer could be detected, was considered as most important, as it has been found that a high percentage of the cases could be cured if surgery were employed soon enough.

Methods for making an early diagnosis of cancer, claimed to be the most powerful weapon in the hands of doctors now in combating the disease, will be outlined by Dukes in an address at the Exposition at 2 p. m. tomorrow in observance of "California Medical Association Day." Dukes will be one of several speakers on a program at the organ amphitheater.

With Peers presiding, the clinical pathological conference, attended by the state's leading specialists, opened at Balboa Park today. Members of Standing and Special Committees were to meet with chairmen at 2 p. m. to formulate plans for extensive sessions as outlined in the program. Auxiliary registration was to be held on the sun porch at Hotel Del Coronado at 3 p. m., and an Auxiliary reception will be held at six o'clock this evening. Tomorrow's program starts with a general welcome by Dr. Benjamin F. Eager, San Diego, and Captain F. E. Porter, naval hospital.

(From the San Diego Evening Tribune, May 25, 1936)

CHEST SURGERY GIVEN PRAISE AT MEDICAL SESSION HERE AS OFFERING TUBERCULOSIS HOPE

Tuberculosis of the lungs is still one of the most common causes of death, Dr. Jacob J. Singer, associate professor of clinical medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, told the general session of the California Medical Association at its annual meeting in Hotel Del Coronado today.

Tuberculosis still takes the greatest toll of life between the ages of twenty and forty years, Singer, who is a national authority on the disease, told the doctors.

Chest surgery offers the latest hope in the fight against the disease, he said. He told of methods by which infected lungs may be given "local rest," in addition to the old methods of rest treatment for patients. Surgeons may now give an infected lung or part of a lung rest by various methods of compression in which the infected organ is collapsed by injection of air into the walls, or by other means, he said.

Singer declared that these methods, developed during the past twenty-five years, constitute the greatest step forward in the fight against the disease, particularly among patients who otherwise would die.

Medical science is progressing in its fight against cancer, Dr. Charles A. Dukes of Oakland, chairman of the Cancer Commission of the California Medical Association, said today.

"We still must admit that the cause of the disease is a mystery," he explained, "but today the situation, with respect to treatment of the disease, is greatly improved."

Even in advanced cases, 25 per cent can be "arrested" now by use of the x-ray, radium, or surgery, he explained, and in the beginning stages, actual cure may be expected in 95 per cent.

"Probably the most significant improvement," Dukes commented, "is the general disposition on the part of the medical men interested in cancer to treat it as a group problem. That is, they are beginning to organize cancer clinics—to bring the pathologist, radiologist, surgeon, and other specialists together to consider a case—in the larger hospitals."

Physicians and the public cannot afford to rest on their oars now in the war against tuberculosis because of the success in checking the disease during past years, Dr. William C. Voorsanger of San Francisco counsels. . . .

While some authorities believe the reduction in deaths from tuberculosis will continue for at least another ten years, others are not certain, he explained.

"In records of twenty-nine states, ten showed an upswing last year," he said. "Also, the per cent of reduction last year was the lowest in ten years." . . .

(From the San Diego Sun, May 25, 1936)

PHYSICIANS SCOFF AT CLAIM ANESTHETICS HARMFUL IN BIRTHS

California Doctors Back Pain-Easing in Talks At Convention

California physicians gave their answer today to a suggestion made before the American Medical Association that mothers give birth to babies without the aid of anesthetics.

Their emphatic retort:

"Bosh! Impossible! Ridiculous!"

New Ideas Pooled

The California doctors, assembled in their sixty-fifth annual convention at Coronado, showed their complete contempt for any such suggestion by devoting this afternoon to clinical discussions of latest methods in administering anesthetics to obstetrical patients.

Peril to Mothers

Meanwhile, Dr. E. N. Ewer of Berkeley, head of the obstetrical clinic of the Alameda County Hospital, declared:

"California physicians are 100 per cent opposed to any plan under which mothers would have babies without the aid of drugs; many mothers could not live through such an ordeal."

Dr. Gertrude Nielson of Oklahoma City told the national group of physicians in Kansas City recently that "the birth of a child should be a vital experience and a memory not to be taken from a mother by the amnesia of 'twilight sleep' or any other drugs."

Physicians here today admitted quite freely that the so-called "twilight sleep" had, in a measure, proved a failure.

But, as Doctor Ewer said, "There are many other efficient agents by which pain can be reduced or eliminated without leaving any appreciable trace of harm in either the mother or baby."

The physicians were stirred as well by the statement of Dr. Rudolph W. Holmes of Chicago, generally credited with introducing "twilight sleep" to America, in which he asserted recently, "I am responsible for bringing this method to the United States; I wish to God I never had."

Some two million babies will be born throughout the United States in 1936, Doctor Ewer disclosed, and it is the mothers of these babies who "look to us to not alone alleviate their pain, but to do it in such a manner so not to harm their children. Medicine, I believe, is accomplishing this."

(From the San Diego Sun, May 25, 1936)

SUCCESS REVEALED IN NEW ATTACK ON TUBERCULOSIS "Resting-Lung" Aid Described At Conclave

A new hope for hundreds of thousands of tuberculous sufferers throughout the United States was detailed in a report to the sixty-fifth assemblage of the California Medical Association in convention in Hotel Del Coronado today.

Heretofore Dr. Jacob J. Singer of Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, told the physicians rest was medicine's chief answer to the ravages of tuberculosis.

Only Partial Rest

"But," he pointed out, "rest of the body did not mean rest of the lungs."

They continue active, breathing many times each minute.

Now, with new apparatus perfected by scientists, it is possible to "collapse" a lung, or the diseased portion of that lung, so it, too, may "completely rest."

Several Types

Some five or six separate forms of pneumothorax, this new method of collapsing a lung, have been tested over the past few years by Doctor Singer and his associates, and it was the results of those tests which he today outlined to the California doctors.

Of 759 cases so treated in St. Louis, cases which were in the majority far advanced, fifty-one were completely cured, he reported. Arrest of further development which tuberculous patients recognize as a stop-gap in their march to death, was accomplished for 336. Others were partially cured; 240 died.

Two Per Cent Afflicted

What such progress means to medicine in America might easily be gathered, it was pointed out, when physicians estimate two per cent of our 120,000,000 people suffer from that dread disease.

Pneumothorax is not new, Doctor Singer added, but the development of instruments to penetrate the lungs and effect collapse is new. Doctor Singer perfected such an instrument, which the physicians today examined minutely.

Important Advance

Doctor Singer's progress in pneumothorax was characterized as "the brightest ray in the dark history of tuberculosis." Not only can they collapse a lung, but such collapse, which prevents air circulating over a diseased portion, can be centered over such diseased part.

Thus, to a sufferer with the disease in both lungs, sufficient collapse may be accomplished in the two compartments of the body to force a rest of the lungs, and yet, at the same time, permit breathing to continue.

"Patients otherwise doomed to die have new hope," Doctor Singer declared. "Our research has convinced us of the efficacy of this new method; there is new hope for the tuberculous."

(From the San Diego Union, May 25, 1936)

MEDICAL CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS

Woman's Auxiliary members are celebrating the seventh anniversary of the founding of their organization at the meeting place where the Auxiliary was conceived.

"I served as the organization chairman of the Auxiliary when it was founded in Hotel Del Coronado seven years ago," Mrs. Fred Gundrum, Sacramento, recalled yesterday. "There were only a few of us who met in the Crown Room, at the suggestion of the Association president, to formulate the aims and ideals that still motivate the organization."

The Auxiliary functions both as a social organization and an instrument of public education. Main part of its work is coöperation with public schools and other organizations in promoting public health movements.

* * *

STATE MEDICAL BOARD

Reorganization of investigative departments of the State Board of Medical Examiners because of collapse of charges in the recent campaign against a coast-wide illegal operation "syndicate," was announced yesterday by Dr. William R. Molony, Sr., board president, on arrival at Coronado to attend the sixty-fifth annual convention of the California Medical Association.

"The reorganization work is under way," said Doctor Molony. "We have asked Civil Service officials for a list of available, qualified investigators and as soon as the list is completed from examination results, we are going to redouble our efforts to halt operation of the syndicate."

Officials of the Board of Examiners recently authorized statements concerning the "syndicate" allegedly operating in all the large coast cities. Prosecution in Seattle failed and expected arrests in California did not materialize. Doctor Molony indicated the board had considerable additional information and was planning action as soon as reorganization made it possible.

(From the San Diego Union, May 26, 1936)

FEAR, SEX, DISCONTENT, ARE CAUSES OF DRUNKENNESS, PHYSICIANS TOLD

If your husband is a drunkard, his home life or his occupation are inadequate or he is sexually frustrated.

If your wife is a drunkard, she fears loss of her husband or home or financial insecurity.

These reasons for habitual drunkenness were outlined yesterday in a paper presented at Coronado by Dr. Harry H. Wilson, youthful Los Angeles physician, as conclusions reached after examinations of many persons jailed in Los Angeles.

"Present depressive treatments and so-called cures for drunkenness are about as effective as spanking a baby," he said. "Alcohol is only a substitute in the seeking of relief by a maladjusted personality. The cure is in seeking the psycho-analytical readjustment of the unbalanced person."

The paper was read before the General Medicine Section of the medical convention at which Dr. Fletcher D. Taylor acted as chairman.

* * *

DOCTORS TO TELL OF NEW SURGERY IN TUBERCULOSIS

Details of recent surgical methods developed in the treatment of tuberculosis, which yesterday occupied the attention of doctors attending the sixty-fifth annual California Medical Association convention, will be relayed to the public today at the Exposition.

The occasion will be the celebration of a day dedicated to the Association, and the address on tuberculosis will be delivered by Dr. Carl Howson of Los Angeles.

He will speak at 3 p. m. at the organ amphitheater.

Another feature on the program, which offers an opportunity for public attendance at lectures generally open only to professional gatherings, will be an address by Dr. Charles A. Dukes of Oakland, chairman of the State Cancer Commission. Doctor Dukes will outline work of the Commission and steps being taken in the constant fight against cancer.

(From the San Diego Evening Tribune, May 26, 1936)

FIGHT ON STATE MAPPED TO KEEP MEDICAL PRACTICE CONTROL; INSURANCE TOPIC

Meeting in secret session, members of the Council of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the California Medical Association today at Hotel Del Coronado formulated a program that calls for an "unremitting fight on any attempt of the state or any of its political subdivisions to gain control of private medical practice and to open county hospitals to those able to pay for private services."

Delegates and Families at Exposition

There were no Association sessions this afternoon. Delegates and their families planned to visit the Exposition.

Physicians and surgeons feel that the measure before the voters is "ruinous to the medical profession" and "a political weapon readily within reach of those who desire to use it."

Indications of the extent of the campaign to be waged against the measure came late yesterday when Dr. T. Kelly transmitted to the delegates a request of the Council urging "the Association to use all of our power in opposing this movement."

He was followed by Alfred Sieman, Bakersfield attorney, who recently completed handling of litigation on county hospital policies for the Association, who bitterly attacked the measure from a political standpoint.

"This measure, for which petitions are being circulated in an effort to get it placed on the November ballot, provides a means by which city councils and boards of supervisors may embark into a field of hospitalization and impose taxation for its cost.

"You will find that it provides a means by which votes can be purchased and voters bribed with public funds. It would soon drive out private enterprise now engaged in hospital work and will soon create a condition through which ability to obtain treatment will hinge on political favor."

(Editorial from San Diego Union, May 27, 1936)

DOCTORS MUST CHOOSE

We share the fear expressed by Attorney Sieman at Coronado yesterday that opening county hospitals to pay patients will invite the usual abuses of political control of business. But we do not believe that this particular blunder can be prevented by talk.

It rests with the medical profession, after all, to stop this step toward state medicine. Through their constant association with hospitals, public and private, they are in the best position to say where costs can be reduced without sacrificing the quality of hospital service.

The strength of the demand for state medicine derives chiefly from the fact that medical costs frequently are beyond the means of patients who are entirely willing to pay to the limit of their ability. As long as this condition obtains the public is going to listen sympathetically to any proposal which promises to correct the situation.

Argument against "state medicine" will enlist enthusiastic support from doctors. But the public needs more than a phrase to realize the danger in the proposal. The medical profession can supply this added force by striking at the roots of the movement with a practical plan for bringing hospital and other medical costs within the reach of the average man.

As long as any hospital charges 25 cents for one pill given to a patient to whom 25 cents means much more than to the hospital, that institution is a solid argument for state medicine. The medical profession may explain to the public that it does not manage the business side of hospitals, but the public insists, with justice, upon holding the profession responsible.

In all friendliness we believe that the profession must choose between removing the underlying cause of the demand for state medicine—and surrendering to that demand.

(From the San Diego Union, May 27, 1936)

**DOCTORS WARNED AGAINST RELYING ON LABORATORIES
Delegates Urged Not to Abandon Old Knowledge
For Unproved Methods**

Modern medicine's greatest field of advancement in the last ten years, the laboratory, was rapped soundly yesterday in the feature address of the second day of the sixty-fifth annual California Medical Association convention at Hotel Del Coronado.

Dr. Campbell P. Howard,* invited here to address the more than one thousand doctors on his findings as professor of medicine, McGill University Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, warned against placing too great reliance in "the comparatively untried developments of the modern laboratory."

In his novel presentation of cases reviewed from the first showing of symptoms until postmortem examination, he showed where apparently accepted laboratory truths had been responsible for the deaths in the cases cited.

"Laboratory work and the intricate machines developed to aid medical men are only the handmaidens to common-sense clinical medicine," he said. "Don't discard the common-sense knowledge accumulated over thousands of years for new, unproved methods developed in the last ten years."

He urged that doctors, however, take advantage of all the findings of laboratory experts and place them in their proper relationship to the physical examination and case history.

* * *

SESSION OPENED BY AUXILIARY OF MEDICOS' GROUP

The seventh annual convention of the Woman's Auxiliary to the California Medical Association formally was opened yesterday morning at the Coronado Yacht clubhouse.

Mrs. Thomas J. Clark of Oakland, president, spoke of her year's objective—visiting each Auxiliary of the state in furtherance of the purpose of the Auxiliary, which is to form a link between medical science and the public. Nearly all have been visited, she said.

The organization of five new counties was reported—San Francisco, Siskiyou, Fresno, Marin, and Lassen-Plumas.

Welcome was extended members of the convention by Mrs. Emil C. Black, president of the San Diego branch, and Mrs. Elliott G. Colby was introduced. The Reverend Walter John Sherman offered the invocation.

Election of new officers will be the highlight of this morning's business session, beginning at 9:30 at the Coronado Yacht Clubhouse. Reports will be given by the seventeen county presidents and councilors of the nine districts.

(From the San Diego Union, May 28, 1936)

**EXPERT TESTIMONY "BUYABLE," DOCTOR SAYS;
FLAYS COURTS**

Expert medical testimony is a purchasable commodity. Judges should be allowed to examine medical experts instead of having attorneys stage a battle of wits over them.

Enforcement of an existing section of the State Civil Code would end forever "abuses and absurdities" of present expert-testimony practice.

These statements yesterday, in a paper attacking California court procedure in medical questions, prepared by Dr. Harold D. Barnard, Los Angeles, and presented by Dr. George A. Tucker, Los Angeles, featured a meeting of the General Medicine Section of the California Medical Association convention at Hotel Del Coronado.

"Expert medical testimony is a purchasable commodity, subject to all of the distractions of conflicting opinion," it was stated. Medical experts, through their zeal to assist clients, may withhold certain information and may become advocates of the client rather than a matter-of-fact expert, under present systems.

"Judges should be given the authority to question expert medical witnesses directly without objection by attorneys rather than allow the attorneys' 'battle of wits' that now exists."

"Failing this, attempts should be made to have judges appoint unbiased and neutral experts, as now provided in Section 1871 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Strict enforcement of this section forever would destroy the grounds on which critics have called expert medical testimony a racket."

* Dr. Campbell P. Howard, professor of medicine at McGill University, was one of the guest speakers at the Coronado annual session. (See April issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, page 301.) Press dispatches of June 3 announced his sudden death in Santa Monica on that day.

**TRUSTEES OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION†**

Articles of Incorporation

Know All Men by These Presents:

That we, the undersigned, all of whom are residents of the State of California and active members of the California Medical Association and councilors or other officers thereof, according to the provisions of the constitution of said Association, propose to form a nonprofit cooperative corporation, having no capital stock, under the laws of the State of California, and particularly as embodied in Titles I and XXII of Part IV, Division First of the Civil Code of the State of California, and the provisions of acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; and for the purpose of such incorporation we hereby unite in and adopt the following articles of incorporation, to wit:

First: That the name of this corporation is Trustees Of The California Medical Association.

Second: That the purpose for which this corporation is formed is:

1. To promote the objects and aid in carrying out the purposes for which the California Medical Association was and is organized, namely, to promote the science and art of medicine, the protection of public health, and the betterment of the medical profession.

2. To receive, hold, own, enjoy, improve, use, convey in trust, mortgage, pledge, lien, hypothecate, lease, exchange, grant, sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of, moneys and other personal property and real property delivered, assigned, conveyed or transferred to it by or for the said California Medical Association.

3. To appoint such agents and officers as its business may require, and such appointed agents may be either persons or corporations; to admit duly qualified persons to membership in the corporation and to expel any member pursuant to the provisions of its by-laws; to forfeit the membership of any member for violation of any agreement between him and the corporation or his violation of its by-laws; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, hold, own and enjoy, to sell, lease, mortgage and otherwise encumber and dispose of any and all and every kind or kinds of real and personal property including stock in other corporations, also to carry on any and all operations necessary or convenient in connection with the transaction of any of its business; to borrow money, to mortgage or pledge any property, real or personal, owned or held by this corporation; to secure any contracts made by it or any bonds, debentures, promissory notes or other obligations by it issued or incurred or guaranteed.

4. And in aid and furtherance of the foregoing purposes:

(a) To acquire by operation of law, gift, devise, bequest, lease, purchase, or otherwise; to own, hold, improve, enjoy, use; to grant, bargain, sell and convey, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, mortgage, convey in trust, pledge, lien, hypothecate, lease, hire, and deal in, any and all kinds of property, both real and personal, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and any and every interest therein, corporeal or incorporeal, personal property, furniture, fixtures, books, libraries, shares of stock of corporations, bonds, notes, securities, and any and all kinds of choses in action.

(b) To make, enter into, execute, deliver, receive, transfer and carry out contracts of every kind and character with any person, firm, association, club, or public or private or municipal corporation; to invest and reinvest surplus or other funds of this corporation in such securities as may be authorized by law for investment of the funds of savings banks in the State of California.

(c) To purchase or otherwise acquire, construct, erect, maintain, alter, repair, reconstruct, furnish, conduct, and carry on a home and meeting place and library for said California Medical Association, and to purchase or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, and use all kinds of property, real, personal, or mixed, necessary or proper to

† See November, 1930, issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, pages 829-836, for by-laws of the Corporation, and other information. The articles of incorporation are here reprinted for the information of members of the California Medical Association, in connection with the editorial comments printed in this issue on page 460.